

NEWS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY APRIL 2001

Workers in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, North Carolina metropolitan area averaged \$18.58 per hour during April 2001, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$22.50 per hour and accounted for 62 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$13.28 per hour and represented 24 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$9.70 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 129 firms representing 252,700 workers in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area, which includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake Counties in North Carolina. Seventy-three percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for over 40 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, computer systems analysts and scientists averaged \$33.30 per hour; registered nurses, \$21.55; and secretaries, \$14.77. Blue-collar occupations included production supervisors earning \$24.14 per hour, packaging and filling machine operators at \$11.71, and stock handlers and baggers at \$9.68. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$18.98 per hour; and janitors and cleaners, \$7.61.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area averaged \$19.12 per hour and part-timers earned \$8.45. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$12.43 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$13.45. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$12.61 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$21.06.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC National Compensation Survey April 2001 (Bulletin 3110-32). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9535.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$18.58	3.5	\$18.07	3.6	\$19.95	7.8
All excluding sales	18.67	3.5	18.15	3.7	19.96	7.9
White collar	22.50	3.7	23.06	3.5	21.45	8.8
White collar excluding sales	23.03	3.7	24.01	3.2	21.46	8.8
Professional specialty and technical	27.15	4.4	27.37	2.9	26.81	10.5
Professional specialty	29.46	5.0	29.93	3.5	28.79	11.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	33.78	6.1	35.75	5.7	—	—
Civil engineers	26.11	7.7	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	38.49	12.5	38.49	12.5	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	40.22	5.0	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	33.42	4.8	33.42	4.8	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	33.30	5.3	33.30	5.3	—	—
Natural scientists	28.19	8.8	28.97	11.2	—	—
Chemists, except biochemists	30.69	16.1	30.87	16.1	—	—
Health related	20.27	4.7	20.37	5.3	19.83	9.8
Registered nurses	21.55	3.6	22.09	4.5	19.52	3.6
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	22.80	2.2	—	—	22.99	1.5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	30.70	8.5	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.15	6.0	—	—	15.67	6.6
Social workers	15.15	6.0	—	—	15.67	6.6
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.34	11.4	23.34	11.4	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	26.48	3.2	26.48	3.2	—	—
Technical	19.47	6.4	19.91	6.4	18.60	14.6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.51	6.9	17.52	10.6	—	—
Computer programmers	28.92	7.1	28.39	9.9	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	13.13	10.9	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.51	6.8	33.57	8.2	29.19	10.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	42.03	8.4	44.68	10.4	34.48	5.0
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.37	12.1	—	—	33.37	12.1
Financial managers	38.57	14.7	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	45.44	15.2	46.48	16.6	—	—
Management related	23.58	4.1	23.62	4.9	23.43	7.5
Accountants and auditors	26.97	4.0	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	23.60	4.4	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	19.56	11.8	17.49	6.0	—	—
Sales	17.03	12.0	17.05	12.1	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	15.31	25.6	15.31	25.6	—	—
Cashiers	7.70	4.5	7.45	3.3	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.84	2.0	13.62	2.8	11.76	2.3
Secretaries	14.77	4.1	14.91	4.8	14.00	5.5
Order clerks	15.02	19.7	15.02	19.7	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.85	5.1	13.23	8.9	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.51	6.3	12.44	6.4	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.49	6.0	10.49	6.0	—	—
General office clerks	12.18	3.1	13.59	6.5	11.66	2.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.83	2.8	12.88	2.8	—	—
Blue collar	13.28	3.5	13.18	3.8	14.36	5.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.70	4.2	16.83	5.0	16.04	3.5
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.56	5.5	16.79	5.6	—	—
Supervisors, production	24.14	6.0	24.14	6.0	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.65	4.2	9.65	4.2	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.82	4.9	11.86	5.0	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	11.71	5.2	11.71	5.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	\$13.66	12.1	\$13.66	12.1	—	—
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.22	7.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.11	11.7	12.07	12.3	—	—
Truck drivers	13.90	19.0	13.90	19.0	—	—
Driver-sales workers	13.17	23.5	13.17	23.5	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.42	3.9	10.40	4.3	\$10.66	4.7
Stock handlers and baggers	9.68	5.5	9.77	5.9	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.80	5.2	11.80	5.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.96	6.5	8.86	6.3	—	—
Service	9.70	5.1	8.45	4.4	13.44	8.5
Protective service	13.96	11.9	—	—	16.04	8.3
Police and detectives, public service	18.98	8.6	—	—	18.98	8.6
Guards and police, except public service	10.84	13.7	—	—	—	—
Food service	7.99	5.9	8.06	6.6	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.81	15.0	4.81	15.0	—	—
Other food service	8.67	7.6	8.86	8.6	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.98	9.7	8.98	9.7	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.20	7.6	8.47	9.1	—	—
Health service	9.45	2.9	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.66	5.3	7.62	5.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.61	6.0	7.57	6.2	—	—
Personal service	12.36	14.9	—	—	12.28	12.5

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2001

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$19.12	\$8.45	\$12.28	\$18.89	\$18.53	\$20.11
All excluding sales	19.16	8.58	12.28	19.00	18.66	20.11
White collar	22.77	10.94	—	22.51	22.58	20.56
White-collar excluding sales	23.17	13.60	—	23.04	23.03	—
Professional specialty and technical	27.26	18.51	—	27.15	27.15	—
Professional specialty	29.62	18.77	—	29.46	29.46	—
Technical	19.49	—	—	19.47	19.47	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.51	—	—	32.51	32.67	—
Sales	18.27	7.54	—	17.03	14.79	20.11
Administrative support, including clerical	12.92	9.13	—	12.84	12.84	—
Blue collar	13.53	7.33	12.43	13.45	13.18	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.70	—	17.85	16.67	16.62	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.82	—	11.69	11.86	11.82	—
Transportation and material moving	14.00	—	—	11.19	11.62	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.56	8.48	—	10.07	10.42	—
Service	10.28	7.45	—	9.64	9.70	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.4	5.8	4.9	3.5	3.5	16.8
All excluding sales	3.5	6.7	4.9	3.6	3.6	9.2
White collar	3.8	7.5	—	3.7	3.7	19.6
White-collar excluding sales	3.8	10.2	—	3.8	3.8	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.5	10.3	—	4.4	4.4	—
Professional specialty	5.0	11.4	—	5.0	5.0	—
Technical	6.4	—	—	6.4	6.4	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.8	—	—	6.8	7.1	—
Sales	12.4	3.4	—	12.0	11.1	22.0
Administrative support, including clerical	2.1	5.0	—	2.0	2.0	—
Blue collar	3.5	7.5	5.3	4.0	3.6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.2	—	7.9	4.3	4.4	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.9	—	4.8	6.2	4.9	—
Transportation and material moving	9.4	—	—	11.2	12.6	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	8.4	—	4.8	3.9	—
Service	5.2	8.0	—	5.3	5.1	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2001

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$18.07	\$12.61	\$19.36	\$17.20	\$21.06
All excluding sales	18.15	12.17	19.41	17.01	21.05
White collar	23.06	16.06	24.08	23.33	24.47
White-collar excluding sales	24.01	16.98	24.64	25.11	24.47
Professional specialty and technical	27.37	21.11	27.73	27.46	27.81
Professional specialty	29.93	21.31	30.58	29.97	30.81
Technical	19.91	—	19.94	17.35	20.53
Executive, administrative, and managerial	33.57	23.30	34.46	39.70	32.42
Sales	17.05	14.89	18.54	18.49	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.62	12.22	13.83	14.88	13.34
Blue collar	13.18	13.47	13.12	12.83	13.50
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.83	17.54	16.59	16.60	16.58
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.86	—	11.91	11.65	12.34
Transportation and material moving	12.07	—	12.14	12.24	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.40	9.80	10.71	9.64	11.32
Service	8.45	7.98	8.90	8.09	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.6	8.7	3.8	7.2	3.8
All excluding sales	3.7	8.6	3.9	7.9	3.8
White collar	3.5	12.9	3.5	7.8	3.5
White-collar excluding sales	3.2	10.4	3.2	7.3	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	2.9	13.9	2.9	6.5	3.2
Professional specialty	3.5	14.3	3.5	7.7	4.0
Technical	6.4	—	6.4	4.6	7.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.2	14.3	8.8	14.5	10.6
Sales	12.1	26.3	10.7	10.8	—
Administrative support, including clerical	2.8	7.5	2.9	6.1	3.0
Blue collar	3.8	9.2	4.1	6.4	4.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.0	6.3	6.0	10.7	5.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.0	—	5.1	7.9	3.3
Transportation and material moving	12.3	—	14.7	15.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.3	3.4	5.8	5.9	7.9
Service	4.4	5.8	7.1	8.3	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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